

INTIMATIONS EYE-SIGHT.

NOTICE.
MR. N. LAZARUS

MAY BE CONSULTED FOR
SPECTACLES

ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS MORE
AT
FLETCHER & Co's PHARMACY
(Opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL).

Hongkong, 11th March, 1899.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS
'SHERRIES.'

B—SUPERIOR PALE DRY,
dinner wine, Green Seal
Capsule.....\$10.80

C—MANZANILLA PALE
NATURAL SHERRY,
White Capsule.....12.00

CC—SUPERIOR OLD DRY,
PALE NATURAL
SHERRY, Red Seal
Capsule.....12.00

D—VERY SUPERIOR OLD
PALE DRY, choice old
wine, White Seal Capsule. 14.40

E—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD
PALE DRY, very fine
quality, Black Seal Capsule
(Old Bottled).....20.00

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner
wines and suitable for invalids and
delicate stomachs. D and E are after-
dinner wines of a very superior vin-
tage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quan-
ties will be supplied at proportionate
wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and
Spirits to be genuine when bought
direct from us in the Colony or from
our authorised Agents at the Coast
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOW READY.
THE
CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, IND-CHINA,
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
MALAY STATES, NETHER-
LANDS, INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, &c.

FOR
1899
THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ISSUE

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, March 21st, 1899.

A correspondent who, under the nom de
plume of "Anti-Prejudice," recently wrote
several letters with reference to the case of
Father Victorini, calls our attention to a
Shanghai Mercury which recently appeared
in the Shanghai Mercury with reference to
the operations of the Roman Catholic
missionaries at Tungling, and he asks
"Is it to be wondered at that there is a
trouble mission?" The letter in question
is an *ex parte* statement written by a
Protestant missionary and possibly some
allowance should be made for sectarian
jealousy. The Roman Catholic account of
the occurrences in question would probably
present a different complexion upon them.
Assuming, however, the statement made to
be strictly accurate in all its details and the
occurrences to be typical of what goes on
at other Roman Catholic mission stations,
while it might be considered to afford some
provisional for riotous outbreaks, it cannot
be held to palliate in any degree such
barbarities as the deliberate and horrible
tortures inflicted upon the martyred
Victorini and the capitalistic practices
indulged in by the monks concerned in that
revolting outrage.

The letter in our Shanghai contemporary
commences by saying: "The Roman
Catholics have been carrying on their
corrupt practices in this city and its sur-
roundings—also in most places where
they are located—to such an outrageous
extent that the foreign missionaries of
this city (as also those of Ningpo, etc.)
have been compelled to send in a united
petition to the Prefect, making it plain to
him and the two Hien of this city that they
repudiate all connection with the illegal
exactions and abominable conduct of the
said Roman Catholics. Some of our
expelled members have joined themselves
to those people, and others, who were
never members of our churches, but who,
seeing the success of the R. C. in their
aggrandizement and unlawful demands, have
been induced to join them and follow out
a similar line of fraud and deceit. One
of these we have already named, and he
will be tried when the case comes on."

"which will take place within a few days."
What is the meaning of the statement?
"One of those we have already named?"
Do the Protestant missionaries at Shanghai
claim to exercise a right of arrest and to
drag Roman Catholic adherents before the
tribunal? Presumably not, but the
writer's looseness on this point, and his
evident excitement are calculated to
throw some doubt on his general reliability
as an impartial witness.

The allegations made by the correspondent
are of a familiar character. A soldier who
had adopted Roman Catholicism and who
was subsequently imprisoned for extortion
was liberated at the instance of the foreign
priest. This case standing alone does not
count for much, since we have no means of
judging whether the soldier was guilty or
not. In another of the cases mentioned the
claimant of a piece of ground valued at
\$2,000, the ownership of which was in dispute,
was thrown into prison because he did not
abide by the Magistrate's order not to cut
down the trees upon the ground. In the
prison the soldier mentioned in the previous
case recommended him to make the ground over
to the Roman Catholic church, in which
case the priest would claim it and give him
a part. This scheme was carried out, the
imprisoned claimant was released, and in a
few days the trees were again being cut
down, although the decision as to the
ownership of the ground had not yet been
given. Thereupon the Magistrate wrote to
the priest, calling his attention in particular
to the conduct of an evangelist who had taken
a prominent part in the proceedings. The
priest replied disavowing the evangelist,
but, he added, was a very wicked man and
had been expelled. Upon this the matter
was enquired into in open court and the
evangelist, received a beating from the
effects of which he died. The priest then
advanced a claim for compensation for the
widow and child and obtained \$300. He
then demanded \$100 to bury a piece of
ground wherein to bury the deceased
evangelist, and accepted \$50. But the
demand which caused the most trouble was
one to the effect that the Magistrate should
aid a house for mission purposes. No one,
it appeared, was willing to let a house to the
Roman Catholics, but at last one was found
upon the Magistrate promising to be re-
sponsible for whatever happened. What
did happen was that a party of three hundred
men, after giving notice of their approach,
marched into the village and burnt the
house down, after which they quietly de-
parted. The Magistrate had to pay on
account of this damage \$900, and was
shortly afterwards dismissed from office.
He "went down the river and per-
plexed with the problem of the Tienchow
Kiao, feeling that 'if this be the religion
'of the Heavenly Lord I want none of it.'"

The above, says the writer of the letter,
"Roman Catholics are carrying on their
work in inland China. The people are
increased and feel outraged, and of course,
as in the above case, are sometimes driven
to desperation. These things make the
name of foreigners to stink in the
nostrils of many thinking Chinese." The
arrangement of the Roman Catholic mis-
sionaries in China is an old tale. We do
not, however, find complaints of the same
character made against their co-religionists
in Japan, nor yet in Siam, at least not
to the same extent from which the inference
would seem to be that the
fault must rest in some way with the
Chinese administration. And on examina-
tion it will be seen that this is the case.
There is neither law nor justice in China,
the decisions of the tribunals can be pur-
chased by the highest bidder, and the poor
are subject to the oppression of unscrupu-
lous persons who possess the wherewithal to
move the courts. Under these circumstances
it is not surprising that missionaries should
feel constrained to lead support to members
of their flock when they appear to be the
victims of injustice, and it is inevitable that
their assistance should often be sought by
persons whose profession of Christianity is
insincere and made only from interested
and unworthy motives. Protestant mis-
sionaries as well as Roman Catholics have
been known to be imposed upon regarding the
character of the cases in which they have inter-
ested themselves. No doubt many mandarin-
ism, harassed by missionary difficulties, have
felt, like the Hsien of Tungling, "if this be
the religion of the Heavenly Lord I want
none of it." No doubt also missionaries are
not infrequently guilty of indiscretion.
The root cause of the missionary difficulties
in China is, however, the weakness and cor-
ruption of the Chinese Government. It is
not to be wondered at, as "Anti-Prejudice"
says, that there should be trouble rests less
with the missionaries than with the native
authorities.

The programme for the Shanghai Spring
Races will be found in to-day's supplement.

There were 2,164 visitors to the City Hall
Museum last week, of whom 188 were Europeans.

There will be a practice game of Hockey
to-day at 4.45 p.m. A match, England v. The
City, is arranged for Thursday next.

The Commission appointed to settle the
Kowloon boundary returned from Miria Bay
on Saturday afternoon, and left again yesterday
afternoon for Deep Water Bay.

The return of the number of cases of con-
sumable diseases reported last week is as
follows:—Typhoid, 6 cases; 6 deaths; enteric
fever, 1 case; smallpox, 3 cases.

Another stilling dividend, payable next
month, has been declared by the East
Australasian Gold Mining Co., Limited, but is con-
sidered by a call of the same amount.

The services of the police as fire extinguishers
were called into requisition on three occasions
during the week end. At about half-past seven
on Saturday night a lamp exploded at 228,
Queen's Road, a shop where Shanghai goods are
sold, and set fire to a wooden partition. A beam
connecting with the adjoining room of 224 also
became involved with the result that both rooms,
whenever on the top floor, were burned out.
The fire brigade was sent, but the fire was
so extensive that it was necessary to demolish
the building on Sunday morning some premises at
West Point, used for selling sugar beans, caught
fire through some matches lighting on a stove
shelves. The police got the hose from the
detachment, but in the locality and attaching it to
the hydrant soon put out the flames. On the
same day a stock at Hang Hing got night and
set fire to an adjoining shop. The police
arrived on the scene and put the fire out.

Messrs. Dallas and McQuarrie's Dramatic
Company open their season with "The Sign of
the Cross" on Monday next. The box plan is
now open at the Robinson Theatre Company's
store.

The promotion which Lieut. Hobson has
received by Act of Congress, amounting to
10 numbers, gives him the right to wear the
new Navy Blue which has already passed
both Houses of Congress, the full rank in the
United States Navy. He will probably reach
the rank of captain in a year.

The final tie for the Hongkong Football
Challenge Shield will be played on Saturday
next at half-past four. Miss Blake has kindly
consented to present the Shield and the com-
peting teams are the Hongkong Football Club and 38th Con-
pany, Southern Division, R.A. For the con-
venience of the public a grand stand, capable
of seating 500 spectators, will be available on
the 22nd of the match. The stand will be covered
in as a protection against the sun. Ladies will
be admitted free but males will be charged fifty
cents each, and any balance over and over of the
club will be given by the Hongkong Foot-
ball Club to the Shield fund.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
[FROM TONGKIN PAPERS.]
-ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP
THE TONKIN AR-ENAL.
PARIS, 18th March.
Dynamite cartridges have been found at the
Tonkin Arsenal.

Six individuals made an attack during the
night on the summit at the Monthe Magazine.
Great excitement prevailed in the town.
The assailants were seen to enter the
Magazine, and the alarm was given. The
Magistrate immediately sent out a detachment
of the police to the scene. The assailants
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sent out a detachment of the police to the scene.

THE FRENCH ARMY.
PARIS, 18th March.
In the Chamber, during the debate on the
army estimates, M. de Freycinet said that
it was impossible to reach the German objective,
but that beyond a certain figure money must
not be added to the military budget. The French
army, he said, was without an equal.

ESTERHAZY AND THE GENERALS.
PARIS, 18th March.
Esterhazy has been accused of the staff,
against several officers of the staff, espe-
cially Generals Gonse and Pellissier. These
officers have requested permission to reply, but
M. Freycinet has refused it, considering that
the point is one for the Ministry as a whole to
decide.

SUPREMACY COURT.
20th March.
In APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE SIR JOHN GARRINGTON (CHIEF
JUSTICE) AND MR. JUSTICE WISE
(PUNISHING JUDGES).

THE HARDON-BELLIS CASE.
The Hardon-Bellis case was again brought
before the court, notice having been given of
an application for leave to appeal to the Privy
Council against the decision of the Supreme
Court. The case was brought by E. A. Hardon
and is dismissed with costs. It was on the 19th
May last that judgment was given against Mr.
Hardon, who brought an action against the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
for the recovery of a sum of money. The case
was dismissed with costs.

THE HON. H. E. POLLOCK (INSTRUCTED BY
MESSRS. HENDERSON AND BRIDGES) appeared for
Messrs. Hardon and Bellis. The case was
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THE SECRETARY OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
MR. R. C. WILCOX writes us as follows:—
In connection with the Paris Exhibition 1900, I
beg to hand you, for publication in your columns,
copies of correspondence forwarded to this
Chamber by the local Government for the in-
formation of intending exhibitors.

With reference to previous correspondence
respecting the Paris Exhibition of 1900 I have
the honour to forward a copy of a letter we have
received from the Secretary of the Colonial
Commission in case any private exhibitor in Hong-
kong should wish to avail themselves of the
opportunity of exhibiting in the Colonial Build-
ing upon the terms stated.

You will doubtless take such steps for giving
publicity to the above as may be deemed ad-
visable. I have the honour to be, Sir, your
obedient servant.

M. F. OSMANNEY.
The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.,
Hongkong.

THE SECRETARY TO THE COLONIAL COM-
MISSION, PARIS EXHIBITION, TO SIR
R. C. WILCOX.
TAMMAM, Government Offices,
14th February, 1899.

Dear Sir:—The last meeting of the
Colonial Commission a strong feeling was
expressed by the members of the Commission
regarding the proposed plan of exhibiting in the
Colonial Building at an expenditure by them of
20s. per square foot for the space actually oc-
cupied by them. It would be necessary to see the
Colonial Secretary in connection with the
Colonial Commission, and you might perhaps
forward this information to any Crown colony
which will be officially represented. I am,
Sir, very respectfully,
(Sd.) GEORGE COLLINS LARVER.

"BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE
FAR EAST."
LECTURE BY CAPTAIN G. O. ANDERSON.
Yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of
the Hongkong Club, a lecture was delivered by
Captain Anderson on "British Interests in the Far
East." The lecture was held in the Lecture
Hall on "British Interests in the Far East."
Mr. G. O. Anderson occupied the chair. There
was a fair attendance.

Captain Anderson, in the delivery of whose
lecture occupied about 50 minutes, remarked
that British interests in the Far East embraced
as everyone knows a very wide field of en-
gagement. He pointed out that the British
interests in the Far East were not confined to
the Far East, but extended to the whole of
the world.

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THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. 10th MARCH.
The South China Sea was the scene of a
naval encounter between the British and the
Chinese. The British fleet, consisting of the
HMS "Hood" and the "Hornet," encountered
the Chinese fleet, consisting of the "Zhuo-
ren" and the "Zhuo-feng." The British fleet
was victorious, and the Chinese fleet was
destroyed.

The British fleet, consisting of the HMS
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